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*Manual of Play.* By WILLIAM BYRON FORBUSH, President of the American Institute of Child Life. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co., 1914. Illustrated. \$1.00.

Numerous books have been published dealing with games and special pastimes but the first serious attempt to provide a handbook covering the free play of children has been made by Dr. William Byron Forbush, Ph.D., author of *The Boy Problem*. The book is a veritable treasure house of play ideas which have been collected by Dr. Forbush through much correspondence with parents and teachers, and experience with the children themselves. We are told that Dr. Forbush has worked out most of his suggested plans in his own home and in his social work with boys and girls. The book will be invaluable to parents and those who have to provide for the free play of children in all its forms. The *Manual* begins with some practical ideas as to fitting up the playroom, the home yard, and the gymnasium. The actual playthings of children are discussed at some length. A schedule of plays which are most interesting to children at different ages is given, together with the laws and characteristics of growth, the correlation being made clear between what children desire to play and what is best for them to play at certain ages. As the Introduction says: "It tells parents how to play with their children, it shows parents how to help their children to play by themselves. There is a word about neighborhood and community play. While naming largely home-made playthings, it gives a carefully graded and annotated list of the best toys and occupations with their makers and approximate prices." There are full descriptions of plays which develop the sense of touch, the sense of hearing, the "muscle sense," and the sense of direction and distances. The discussions in every instance are thoroughly scientific, whether from the standpoint of psychology, physical education, or principles of education in general, and make an appeal to the professional reader. There are infinite suggestions on play with dolls, the arrangement of dolls for stories, plays of mimic life, plays of impersonation, laughter plays, serial plays, etc. The author has undoubtedly succeeded through this *Manual* in helping to lead to a revival of the play spirit in the hearts of older people and to a richer possibility of home, school, and community life.

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*Memorabilia Mathematica or The Philomath's Quotation Book.* By ROBERT EDOUARD MORITZ, PH.D., PH.N.D., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Washington. New York: Macmillan, 1914. Royal 8vo, pp. vii+410. \$3.00.

This interesting volume is made up of more than two thousand quotations relating to various phases of mathematics, conveniently arranged in chapters representing different aspects of the subject. Introductory chapters on

"Definitions and Objects" and on "The Nature of Mathematics" make clear the divergence of opinion among scholars as to what the word "mathematics" really connotes. The lay reader will probably find the chapters on "The Mathematician," on "Persons and Anecdotes," on "Mathematics as a Fine Art," and on "Mathematics as a Language" of greatest interest. Chapters are devoted to each of the larger divisions of mathematics, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and the calculus, and the book closes with a chapter devoted to "Paradoxes and Curiosities" for which DeMorgans' inimitable *Budget of Paradoxes* is freely drawn upon.

Quotations from the writings of Euclid are of course out of the question, but opinions concerning the great Greek geometer are given in abundance. Plato, Seneca, and Plutarch are represented, and after reading the quotation from Weierstrass affirming that "the mathematician who is not somewhat of a poet will never be a perfect mathematician," we are not surprised to find quotations from Shakspeare, Goethe, Wordsworth, and Schiller.

On the whole, good judgment has been exercised in the selection of material, though it may be questioned whether the mere phrase-maker has not received too much attention and the creative scholar too little. For example, barely five quotations are taken from the works of the late Henri Poincaré, who was not only one of the "major prophets" of his generation, but also the author of a series of volumes singularly rich in quotable material relating to the wider aspects of science.

While great pains have been taken to indicate sources, for some of the translations the reference is to the medium of publication for the translation with no mention of the original source. This omission is scarcely fair to the author of a paper like Hilbert's "Mathematical Problems" which was originally delivered before the International Congress of Mathematicians at Paris in 1900, but is credited to the *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society* in which Mrs. Newson's translation appeared in 1902.

Quotation No. 124 is erroneously attributed to Charles Wesley Young instead of to John Wesley Young.

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*The General Education Board.* New York: Published by the Board, 1915. Pp. 240.

The General Education Board has for twelve years been exercising a great influence in American higher education. In the first place, it has contributed directly to the maintenance of a number of colleges and universities. All of these contributions have been made in such a way as to stimulate the accumulation of additional funds. The Board points, therefore, with justifiable pride to the fact that it has secured for colleges and universities funds totaling millions of dollars.